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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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<b>COUNTRY</b>	USSR (Kazakh SSR, Uzbek SSR, and Moscow Oblast)	<b>REPORT</b>	
<b>SUBJECT</b>	1. Mining Equipment Factories and Railroad Information in Karaganda 2. Medical College in Tashkent and Dispensary No. 67 in Moscow	<b>DATE DISTR.</b>	6 January 1960
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

1. In 1954-1955 a factory in Karaganda producing the same type of equipment as the Parkhomenko Mining Equipment Factory was constructed in the new part of Karaganda, about 10 kilometers from the old section. Rumors were current that the Parkhomenko factory, because of the instability of the ground on which it was located as well as its lack of expanding room, would close down and the new factory would replace it. 50X1-HUM  
50X1-HUM the old city might in time sink as a result of the exploited coal mines underneath it. A number of houses had in fact collapsed there in recent years.

2. The following reports, giving miscellaneous information on the USSR 50X1-HUM

Attachment 1: A three-page report on Karaganda on the Parkhomenko Mining Equipment Factory 50X1-HUM  
50X1-HUM a newly constructed mining equipment factory and railroad station, and on freight traffic.

Attachment 2: A four-page report on a medical college in Tashkent and Dispensary No. 67 in Moscow. The medical college information contains general data, lists of academic chairs and clinics, and military training, both at the college and at summer military camp. Students at the medical college in Tashkent were required to undergo military training, mostly devoted to the study of medical service organization in the Soviet Army. Students were assigned to serve as regimental physicians. Lectures were given on the duties of the medical staff and a few lectures on atomic explosion and radiation effects and chemical warfare. In 1953 students who had finished their fourth term were sent to a summer military camp near Chirchik for a month's basic training. Participation was strictly enforced; there were no exemptions. Students who were ill had to undergo the training the following year.

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	FBI	X	NIC	X
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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The report includes sketchy material on Dispensary No. 67 in Moscow, its location, availability of modern drugs, and a hospital for serious cases which was attached to the dispensary.

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COUNTRY:

USSR (Kazakh SSR)

SUBJECT:

Karaganda: The Parkhomenko Mining Equipment Factory, Another Mining Equipment Factory, and Railroad Information.

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1. In early 1957, the Parkhomenko Mining Equipment Factory, founded about twenty years prior, was located in a very crowded section of the old part of Karaganda [M49-50, E73-107]. The factory employed about 3,000 workers and produced mining equipment, such as mining machinery, metal arcs, coal carts, shovels, excavators, and combines. The produce was sent to all parts of the USSR, particularly the Donbas region. The factory consisted of machine shops, lathe shops, electrical workshops, a carpentry shop, a prototype section, an assembly section, and a foundry (litsyniy tsakh). These sections, with the exception of the foundry and the assembly shop, worked in two shifts. The two excepted sections worked in three shifts. The foundry had two electric smelting furnaces for iron and steel, and it cast parts up to one ton in weight.

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2. In 1954-1955, a factory producing the same type of equipment as the Parkhomenko Mining Equipment Factory was constructed in the new part of Karaganda, about 10 kilometers from the old section. Rumors were current that the Parkhomenko factory, because of the instability of the ground on which it was located as well as its lack of expanding room, would close down and the new factory would replace it. According to engineering experts, the old city might in time sink as a result of the exploited coal mines underneath it. A number of houses had in fact collapsed there in recent years.
3. In 1953-1954, a new 3-story passenger terminal was erected in the new part of town. The terminal contained station offices, waiting rooms, and various services for the passengers. The freight station was located in the old city, from where a railroad spur led to the Parkhomenko plant. There was a great deal of traffic at the Karaganda freight station, which consisted mostly of coal trains. A freight yard (sortirovochnaya), which also served as a parking area, was located 7 kilometers north of Karaganda, in the direction of Akmolinsk.

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4. The following persons were employed by the Parkhomenko Mining Equipment Factory in Karaganda:

a. Chudinov (fmu), director of the factory for a great number of years,

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b. Sineokov (fmu), director of the foundry at the factory,

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c. Sokolovski (fmu), metallurgical engineer of the factory,

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d. Turovski (fmu), director of the personnel section of the factory

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*Attachment C*

**COUNTRY:** USSR (Tashkent and Moscow Oblasts)

**SUBJECT:** 1. Medical College in Tashkent.  
2. Dispensary No. 67 in Moscow.

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Medical College in Tashkent

1. The Medical College in Tashkent [M41-20, E69-18] occupied a block of buildings on ulitsa Engels. The main building contained the lecture rooms, while the other buildings, each of which was two or three stories high, housed the clinics. The college was attended by 800 to 1,000 students, most of whom were native Usbeks.
2. The two courses offered at the college were the medical course and the sanitary course. The medical course covered internal diseases, surgery, gynecology, ophthalmology, laryngology, neurology, psychiatry, infectious diseases, therapy, and radiology. The sanitation course was for specialists in epidemiology and sanitation.

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3. The college had academic chairs for the following: physics, organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, physical and colloidal chemistry, the Latin language, physical training, biology and parasitology, anatomy, histology and embryology, general physiology, pathological physiology, biological chemistry, microbiology, pharmacology, pathological anatomy, internal diseases and radiology, general surgery, anatomy and operative surgery, diseases of the nervous system, skin and venereal diseases, hygiene, ophthalmology, forensic medicine, laryngology, psychiatry, health services, political economy, Marxism-Leninism, and history of medicine.
4. The clinics at the institute consisted of the following (each clinic had 100 beds):
- a. Clinic for Internal Diseases and Tuberculosis.
  - b. Surgical Urological Clinic.
  - c. General Surgical Clinic.
  - d. Clinic for Nervous Diseases.
  - e. Clinic for Skin and Venereal Diseases.
  - f. Ophthalmological Clinic.
  - g. Clinic for Diseases of the Larynx.
  - h. Psychiatric Clinic.

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5. Upon completion of their courses, students were examined in the following subjects: foundation of Marxism-Leninism, internal diseases, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, infectious diseases, pediatrics, hygiene, and organization of health services.
6. During their studies, students were required to undergo military training, much of which was allocated to the study of medical service organization in the Soviet Army. The students of the Medical College in Tashkent were assigned to serve as regimental (polk) physicians. Lectures were given on the duties of the medical staff of a regiment, the organization of medical service in large formations (divisions and armies), the evacuation and classification of casualties and sick personnel by the regimental medical officer, field hospitals, rear hospitals, and specialized hospitals. A few lectures were also given on the explosion of an atomic bomb, on radiation and its effects, and on defensive chemical warfare.
7. In 1953, students of the college who had finished their fourth term were sent to a summer military camp near Chirchik [Nul-30, E69-357], where they underwent a month's compulsory basic training.

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Participation was strictly enforced; there were no exemptions. Students who were ill at the time of training had to undergo it the following year.

8. When he graduated, the student was awarded the status of reserve officer (ofitser zapasa), but received his rank only when he actually entered military service.

Dispensary No. 67 in Moscow

9. Dispensary No. 67 in Moscow was located on ulitsa Maloseminovskaya. A hospital for serious cases (statsionar) was attached to the institution, with 50 or 60 beds for patients afflicted with cancer, heart, lung, stomach or nervous diseases.
10. The dispensary provided medical care for part of the population of the Stalin Rayon of Moscow. Most modern drugs, including antibiotics, were available. Although the antibiotics were rationed and dispensed only with the approval of the head physician of the dispensary, they were administered when needed.
11. One of the major problems of public health in Moscow was the housing shortage. The crowded apartments in the Stalin Rayon, a neighborhood of factory workers and small industry employees, were the despair of visiting doctors.

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